Financial.

United States

Bichard A. McCarry
DIR WCTORR.
Gamuel D. Habcook,
Gustav E. Ethnet,
Rokey, JE.
Luther K cuntime.
Chariton T. Lewig,
Lewis May,
Thodocre Merford,
Hobert Clyphent,
emerger,
Milliam W. Richarde,
James Timeson,

of New York.

Matual Life Building, 05 CEDAR STREET, N. V.

DIRECTORS.

the Pair Shirt Dancer Number Two Takes The Pair Sairt Dancer Aumeer I we Taken a Bip in the Surf-An "Awful Clinging Thing." May Re a Piece of Sea Weed, Helsco Her Ankles-May be a Jollynch. Ida Fuller, who is Loie Fuller's sister and a rell-known skirt dancer herself, had an encounter yesterday at Manhattan Beach with what she declares was some sort of sea monster. A reporter who called at Miss Fuller's home at 207 West Forty-third street yesterday afternoon to here the particulars was informed that she was confined to her bed and could not be seen. Her press agent was not in evidence, either, but her brother, Frank Fuller, consented to furnish the

On Saturday she returned to town, and yesterday her brother suggested that they should go to Manhattan Beach for a swim. This just suited Miss Fuller, who is an expert swimmer, and the two started out. In due course they found themselves in the surf. Miss Fuller revelled in the water. She dived and swam in the many ways known to first-class swimmers, and in her enjoyment forgot that she had such a thing as

Afteratime Miss Fuller started on a good long swim away from suore. Soon she was out on the line where the lifeboat patrols. Her on the line where the lifeboat patrols. Her brother says he isn't as good a swimmer as she is. He did not follow her as far as she went, but kept nearer in shore. There were few swimmers out around Miss Fuller. She was swimmers out around Miss Fuller. She was swimming and foating peacefully on her back, swimming and foating peacefully on her back in the mounter. She said afterward that it looked like a melon with vines running out in various directions. From this dearciption it is a fair inference that the monster was a jellyfish. At fary rate, just as Miss Fuller gave vent to a frightened scream, the monster reached out frightened scream, the monster reached out frightened scream, the monster was a vent in her other venturesome swimmer who was out in her other venturesome swimmer who was out in her neighborhood. He was a Mr. Parker, and he swam to Miss Fuller a rescue. He succeeded in dragging her away from the jellyfish or seawed or whatever it was, and kept her head above water until the lifeboat came up. Life Sarre Grace got the two exhausted swimmers into the boat and took them ashore.

Miss Fuller, who was in a hysterical condition, was carried to the woman's pavilion. About a hundred persons gathered about her. Many of them were women, and they offered smelling sails and suggestions in profusion. At length a physician was found in the person of Dr. Campbell of Brooklyu, and he administered restoratives and sedatives to Miss Fuller until she had recovered from her hysterica.

As aramination of Miss Fuller's limba, so her brother says, showed two big red welts in the pisces attacked. These welts looked as though they might have been made with a whibish. The skin was not broken, Miss Fuller said that the sensation was one of stinging and smarting. Dr. Campbell thought from her appearable of the welts that they were produced by a s brother says he isn't as good a swimmer as she

ing laing was a subset of any, but Miss Fuller is consident that it was a sea monater with tentacles.

As soon as she was able to leave Manhattan Beach Miss Fuller returned to the city with her brother. She was still in a condition of nervous shock and was put to bed, where she was attended by her regular physician. He said that a few days rest would bring her around all right.

ARE THEY RUYING CONVERTS? A Protestant Missionary's Charge Against

The Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, a mission ary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Turkey, writes the Board that he has recently paid a visit to the town of Zeitoon, at the request of the British An lassador, to lend assistance in distributing funds and clothing in connection with the relie work there. Mr. Macallum reports that not less than 5,000 persons have lost their lives in that pla eas the result of the massacre and the sub-

from of the safeties, "large sums of money for the need," he writes, "large sums of money to belp these people. I should like to give them in adultion to their daily food, for at least three months, some farming implements, some seed, and a few animals to each village. A moderate estimate for this purpose is \$40,000, a sum which overwheims one by its magnitude, but which when divided among 10,000 people looks amadenough.

The Catholics have been distributing aid, "The Catholics have been distributing aid, but can different plan from ours. They use the mover that comes to them as a means of confirming their followers in the faith, and of obtaining new converts. They have bought up a large part of the inhabitants of the village of Geben in this region, at the rate of four plansters a head If we were as wise in our generation, we could make nearly all the Christians of Turkey Protestants."

LONGSHOREMAN BRENNAN'S RAGE He Probably Mortally Assaults a Man He

Found Bronk in His Bedroom. James Quigley, aged 45 years, is lying at his home, 23 Coles street, Brooklyn, unconscious and suffering from a fracture of the skuil and home and other injuries, which, it is thought, will result in his death. He called yesterday afternoon at the house of 'Longshoreman John Bresnan, at 359 Columbia street, and although Brenan was absent he remained at the house,

Breman was absent he remained at the house, drating, as alleged, with Mrs. Breman, When Breman returned he is cound Qualey lying drunk on soft in the hedroom, and, drawging him to the host and into the hallway, started to throw himsown stairs. Quigley made a desperate resistance, but the sturdy 'longshoreman beat and kind him almost into insensibility.

When the ambulance surgeon from the Long him of the did not consider Quigley's injuries serious, and removed him to his home in Coles street instead of to the lessian. There he soon became unconscious, and Dr. Watt of 101 First place found that the injuries were of a much more serious hairs than the ambulance surgeon supposed, heanan, who was arrested, admitted that he affattacked Quigley, having been provoked to desp his conduct toward his wife. The fact that Quigley has for some time been suffering from Bright's disease lessons his chance of recently.

DID THEY TRY TO ROB HIM? Mirble and His Wife Arrested by the Wit-

John Marble and his wife, Kate, of 428 West hirteenth street were each held in \$1,000 ball fir trial in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of attempted robbery. When they passed the house at 11 Ninth ave-

the West Sixteenth street lay drunk on the The Marbles bent over the sleeping man and were rights his porkets which Policemen Jon-Blass and Schaeler who had witnessed the at-tempted robber; ran up and arrested them. Blosy was awakshed, but he was so drunk that be couldn't to secondart tell whether anything had been shalen from him. He spent the night in the Charles afreet police station on a charge of in-teriation.

he early yesterday morning Thomas Slowy of

britation.

He said in court that he only had \$1 in his because the left home, and as he had got drug he supposed he had spent it all. Marble and law if denied that they had stolen anything and wre held for attempting to steal. The charge of intexication against Slowy was disaised, but he was sent to the House of Detailing as a witness against the Marbles.

brage Property Owners Object to In-creased Assessments.

ORANGE Aug. 2.—The raising of valuations by the assessors of Orange has occasioned complaint among property owners. A fund of \$1,000 has been raised by a few of the large SAUDO has been raised by a few of the large owners to carry the matter to the courts if the assessment as at present levied are allowed to about the assessment as at present levied the valuations three quarters of a million over those of last year. It is alleged that the assessments in the become and Fifth wards have been unduly increased, and it is in these wards where the greatest objections are heard.

No More Work for Their Employees, DELUTH, Minn., Aug. 2.—All owners of grain Serators at Superior. Wis., yesterday gave lotic to their employees that hereafter they

hre to work only by the day, and not at all after These elevators have a capacity of 12,700,000 basis, and this action is the result of the attacks, and this action is the result of the attack with the superior board of Trade to out the Mingach grain inspection there and force has now Wisconsin system. All grain heretograin spected in Superior will be inspected in Daluth and Sandstone, Minn.

A Thief to a Brooklyn Stable. A bergiar broke into the stables of the Franka syanue trolley line in Franklin avenue and Otroll street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night ad stole a set of harnoss, valued at \$25, oc-sels to William L. Heins, Superintendent of a road. LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Passengers in an open Broadway car the other day were treated to an unusual exhibition. A well-dressed, middle-aged man boarded the car at Twenty-eighth street, and, seating himself next to the rail, opened a paper bag, disclosing luscious looking cantelope. Producing a large knife from his pocket, he opened the melon knife from his pocket, he opened the melon, oleaned out the seeds, and neatly quartered it. From one coat nocket he pulled out a sait cellar and from another a pepper castor, and with these he proceeded to dress his melon. This being done, he ate it slowly and with evident enjoyment, tossing aside the rind as he finished each quarter. His meal finished, he carefully wiped his mouth and fineers with a napkin, which had been concealed in his breast pocket, shut his nife, returned it to its place, and got off the car at Union square. Some fifty other passengers on the car had been watching his meal with respectful interest.

"This is the season," complained a methodical man, "in which usual calculations of time fail entirely. I find that I have to allow ten fifteen minutes more in reaching my office, and I have to make the same additional allowance of time to get my train in the afternoon. In going to the theatre the same difference has to be made. This is due entirely to
the presence in town of so many strangers.
They do not know their way about, and it usually takes two or three efforts for them to get
off the cable car at the place they want to or decide after they're once on whether the car is
really the one they want. These interruptions are frequent enough to add up in the
course of a day to a noticeable space of time,
and I found my progress about the city perceptibly delayed. No doubt the visitors clog
in the same way the business of every man.
Taken in the aggregate the working population of New York must be considerably hindered by the presence of the strangers. If
every man losses on an average some ten minutes a day, think how much time thrown away
that means." ence has to be made. This is due entirely to

The quiet of the summer nights in the Tenderioin commences early now, and after the streets are deserted one place lighted until the daylight finally yellows the glare of the gas shines out in contrast to the dark stretch of street. The straw doors swing backward and forward with no great frequency, but there are always groups about the tables with which the place is filled. Women and men sit there together and so long as they cat, actually or officially, they can drink. A notice hangs in the window and this unobtrusively forbids any "lady without an escort" to enter the garden after 9 o'clock. Passing by the place, which is frankly open to public view, one is reminded of the change that has recently come over New York life in the region wherein this garden exists. Not many years ago such establishments for the entertainment of men and women without the formality of a restaurant were so numerous that it is hard to realize that the day this is the solitary place of its kind in the neighborhood. Just around the corner five or six of these places flourished at one time and they were always crowded, lively, and apparently faring well. The attendance at the solitary place ioday looks small and its air is not gay. It gives one even the impression that it must struggle to keep open. No other light streams into the street in the early morning hours to dispute with this "hotel" the privilege of entertaining the belated pedestrian and his friend. It practically has the field to itself. But it doesn't prosper. Time cannot be turned back in its flight even by such an establishment run on principles that were popular ten years ago and seemed to have in them the elements of popularity for all time.

New Yorkers who recently have made a "lady without an escort" to enter the garden

New Yorkers who recently have made a sentimental journey to Sunnyside, the old home of Washington Irving, have found to across Sunnyside lane, just above the entrance to Sunnyside, which effectually blocks passage to this beautiful and much sought retreat. to this beautiful and much sought retreat. While Sunnvside lane has never been incorporated in Tarrytown or Irvington, it is apparently a highway, because the Highway Commissioners have exercised jurisdiction over it to the extent of changing its direction in years gone by, and at the same time many have paid their road taxes by repairing it. This has raised the question as to the right of the present owners to close this lane. Sunnyside has been for many years a place of general interest to sentimental pligrims, and many of them visit it every year. visit it every year.

The tanbark that was placed on Fifth ave nue and Fifty-eighth street around Cornelius Vanderbilt's house when he was there ill to deaden the noise of passing teams, was, at the same time, an effective barrier to bicycle riders. Wheelmen and wheelwomen who steered out of the Park and boldly down Fifth avenue on the night after the tanbark had been strewn came to grief in it by the score. There was nothing to warn them of its presence until they were right on it, and their struggles, as their wheels ran into the soft bark were amusing to the bystanders and annoying to the strug-giers. The average wheelwoman gave it up as a hopeless task before she had fairly run her wheel into the tanbark, and in nearly every case she fell over sidewise as gracefully as cir-cumstances would permit. It had been raining, and those who fell on the tanbark carried away marks of it on their clothes. One rider, a scorcher, who came down Fifth avenue at a great rate, ran his wheel a dozen feet into the tanbark before he came to a halt. He got off and pulled his wheel back to the clean pavement. Then he looked over the tanbark and made up his mind to overcome it. Wheeling back half a block he bore down on the tanbark like a battering ram and succeeded in driving his wheel across it without a spill. He was the only man who crossed it on a wheel.

There is always a certain point on which the male guests of a hotel and the proprietor must disagree some time during the summer. This is the closing time of the barroom. The desire to linger beyond the time appointed for shutting up, may be the inclination to be gay to the probable inconvenience of other boarders, the tendency to sing, and the general temptations to indulge in unrestrained barroom demeanor will sooner or later precipitate the difference between the proprietor and his guests. His chances of popularity with his rebellious guests depend entirely on the manner in which the problem is solved. A proprietor up in the Adirondacks settled the question so maladroitly that there now extets between him and a certain contingent of his guests a state of determined and bitter warfare, which is at present proving far more satisfactory to the guests than to the hotel keeper. One important source of his profits has been cut off, while the guests who have openty rebelled suffer no inconvenience by the new arrangement.

The trouble commenced in the usual way.

Some of the men objected to the closing of the saloon at a certain hour, and the proprietor, without hearing their case with the tolerance that the guests thought they were entitled to, insisted that the bar would continue to close at the usual hour. The emphatic manner in which this decision was announced aroused aspirit of rebellion which was strong enough to show itself in an effective way. The remedy for the proprietor's primness was soon found. One of the guests of the hotel who lived in a camp offered part of his lodging for the new bar. On the next day one of the men, returning to New York, carried with him an order for the stocking of the new bar—fifty bottles of rye whiskey, as many of Scotch, beer in bottles and kers, wine of all kinds, cordials, and every necessity for a first-class bar. It was not until a large ice chest was sent up from New York that the seceders who had sworn never sgain to enter the hotel bar began to realize that after all they could not be entirely independent of the proprietor. Ice was necessary, and he had all that the neighborhood provided. The improvised barroom in the camp offered no facilities for keeping ice more than a few hours, even if pienty of it had been available. They were compelled to treat with the proprietor, and he reconfixed the belligerents to the extent of offering to let them have the ice. But it was their discovered that, while the small syndicate that had stocked the bar included several canable cocktail mixers among its members, there was no one willing to act as a waiter. So the proprietor had to be interviewed again. He promised the services of a bell boy on condition that the secreters abandon'their methods of propaganda. These were to waylay thirsty guests who had started for the hotel bar and invite them to their new establishment, where, for the sake of gaining an ally and a fubsequent subscriber, drinks were at first served without price. The proprietor wanted this given up. The new bar could have a bell boy if its members were willing to cease proselyting. But they would not consent to this, se the new bar, while it flourishes and kees without hearing their case with the tolerance that the guests thought they were en

The storm on Thursday last did no such direct benefit to anybody as to the newsboys who happened to be in East Forty-second street by the Grand Central Station when the heavy blow began. The first objects that succumbed to the force of the wind were the displays in frant of the fruit shops that are thick on the strugg in that region. The two large establishs on Forty-third street and Van-

derbilt avenue were struck by the full force of the wind blowing across the empty block to the north, and the first sweep sent the light wooder stands over in heaps and then bumping along the streets. The Forty-second street displays suffered as much, and such a quantity of fine fruits was never before placed in a position in which the gratuitous acquisition of it seemed at once so easy and so justifiable. There was which the gratuitous acquisition of it seemed at once so easy and so justifiable. There was so much inside the shors that required attending to that the clerks were powerless to prevent the sacrifice and the policemen were an match in number for the small army of newsboys, who promptly abandoned the less profitable business of selling their afternoon stocks and began to accumulate the frait. The outside stock of about half a dozsnestablishments was at their disposal, and if was collected with amazing rapidity. The sidewalks which, before the work commenced, were thickly strewn with the property of high-prived and fashionable fruiterers, resumed in a remarkably brief period their usual appearance. But the profit to the collectors had been dazzling, and they wildrew to distant doorways and other places of safe retreat. Their stock of newspapers served to wrap up what they had been able to acquire, and for a half hour after the storm there was no sign of a newsboy near the station. When they did return it was to see what could be done toward disposing of the crates and stands that had been blown down by the wind. By this time, however, the proprietors and the police had recovered from the suddenness of the storm and they were prepared for the marauders. They could save the stands even if they could not recover the fruit. So the band retired, but their regular occupation was not resumed in its usual extent and activity on that day. One of the dealers told a Sun reporter that the sudden wind had destroyed more than \$600 worth of fruit in the neighborhood.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAT. Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets ... 7 14 | Moontrises. 11 55 HIGH WAYES—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov.Island. 1 50 | Holl Gate... 8 39

Arrived-SUNDAY, Aug. 2. Arrived Sunday, Aug. 2.

Sa La Hourgome, Leboeuf, Havra.

Sa Untario, Morgan, Londom.

Sa Alesia, Vallat, Gibraitar.

Sa Antilla, Herd, Nassan.

Se Tallaman, Herg, Barbindoes.

Sa Horatto, Pinal, Harbaitoes.

Sa Cheniston, Smith, Barbaitoes.

Sa Laurel Branch, Ritzon, Groenock.

Sa Grenada, Legg, Grenada.

Sa Canie Fiden, Hill, Grenada.

Sa Canie Fiden, Hill, Grenada.

Sa City of Birningham, Burs, Savannah.

Sa Yurktown, Dole, Norfolk.

Sa Richmond, Davis, Richmond.

Sa Banefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia.

Sa Manhattan, Frage, Portland.

Sa Manhattan, Frage, Portland.

Sa Hark Hary A. Troon, Baker, Hollo.

Bark Hary A. Troon, Baker, Hollo. [For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. Se La Gascogne, from New York, at Havre SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Ss Campania, from Queenstown for New York Hatts Close. 7:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

Sail Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Lahn, Bremen
Caracas, La Guayra
1
Yumuri, Hayii
Iroquola Charieston
City of Birmingham, Savan-

	Paris, Southampton 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
9	Germanic, Liverpool 9:00 A. M. Friesland, Antwerp 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
1	Saratoga, Havana 1 00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	Galileo, Pernau buco 9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	Muriel, Barbadoes 1:00 P. M.	8:00 P
	Alps, Hayti	12:00 M. N:00 P. M.
٨	El Paso, New Orleans	8:00 P. M.
1	Sail Thursday, Aug. 6.	
0	Normanula, Plymouth 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M. 5:00 P. M.
1	Tallabassee, Savannan	0:00 P. M.
0	INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.	
0	Due To-day.	
	Egyptian Prince Shields	July 12
	EdamAmsterdam	July 28
	Alesia	July 10
•	Montauk	July 90
-	CevicLiverpool	July 24
	State of California Glasgow	July 24
1	Seguranca	July 30
	El Norte New Orleans	July 38
	Anchoria. Glascow	July 25
	Panama	July 30
5	Due Tuesday, Aug. 4.	
n		Tule 05
	Kensington Antwerp New Orleans	July 29
	Nucces	July 29
	Tallahassee Savannah	Aug. 1
	Due Wednesday, Aug. 5.	

Due Friday, Aug. 7. La Guayra Due Saturday, Aug. 8.

Niagara Nassau Peninsular Lisbon

Business Motices. Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the rest. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes light-fitting or new shoes feel easy, it is a certain oure for sweating, calions, and hot, tired, aching feet. Fry it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen's Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

DIED. HURD.-On Sunday, Aug. 2, 1896, Agnes Brown Hurd, widow of Abram Hurd of Paterson, N. J. Funeral services on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 11:30 A. M. at Norwood Park, Hollywood, N. J. Train leave New York by Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:10 A. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn, Paterson, N. J. LENNON,—Patrick J. Lennon, beloved husband o

Funeral from his late residence, 165 Van Voorhis,st. Brooklyn, at half past 9, thence to Bt. Francis De Sales Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. NOE. -On Friday, July 81, 1898, Ann Louise Nos.

Elizabeth White and son of the late Arthur Len

widow of James H. Noe, in her 79th year. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Housley 8 Barrow st., on Monday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M. MITH,-At his home, 90 High street, Orange, N. J.

July St. Henry W. Smith, in the 16th year of his Puneral privata. Kindly omit flowers. WOODRUFF,-Suddenly, at Dorset, Vt., Aug. 1 Henry Sylvester Woodruff, in the 34th year of his age, eldest son of Franklin Woodruff. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his

funeral service, at 106 Hemsen at., Brooklyn, or Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock Bankers' Cards.

VERMILYE&CO

BANKERS, NASSAU & PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY,

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.



HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET. DEAL IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Dividends und Auterest,

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTES CO BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANT.

26 COURT ST., HROOKLYN, August 3d, 1886.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT, has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 15, 1896, to the stockhold era of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 8 P. M., August 6, 1896.

By M. August 15, 1896.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasury.

THE QUIET IN WALL STREET.

However fantastic and illogical in themselves the measures may be, which the banks and bankers of Wall street have taken to quiet the public mind and to prevent a financial panic, it a not to be disputed, that, up to this moment, they have been successful. No such general alarm as prevailed a fortnight ago has manifested itself during the past week; the ship-ments of gold abroad have stopped; the de-mands for the metal upon the Treasury have een small; prices on the Stock Exchange have been well sustained, and the predominant feel ing is, that the defeat of the silverites in November is assured, so that we need only to await patiently the course of events, in order see the gold standard triumphant, and financial That this happy result has been brought about

without any change in the facts which really ought to cause alarm, proves bow well the lead ers in the effort for producing it understood human nature. Readily as men take fright at phenomena with which they associate the idea of danger, they are usually indifferent to those of which experience has not yet taught them the nature, just as animals on a desert island have no fear of men the first time they see them, though they quickly fly from enemier whom they know to be such. Having observed. in times past, that exports of gold and a dwin dling of the Treasury gold reserve betoken im pending bond sales and a general disturbance of the money market, the suppression of these signs of financial foul weather removes the fear they occasion, while serious grounds for anprehending a new and as yet unfamiliar mischief fail to exert their legitimate influence.

The turning of gold into the Treasury by the

banks and the compact between the great for-eign exchange houses to keep for ninety days the price of bills below the shipping point wer further buttreed last week by an informal agreement among the leading importers of merchandise to restrict for the present, to the lowest possible point, their remittances abroad The practical effect of these combined devices is to produce a pleasing appearance of security which masks a reality of quite a different sort. In order to make it seem that our foreign creditors are not demanding to be paid in gold. promises, guaranteed by responsible guarantors, to pay them in that manner ninety days hence, have been substituted for payment now. That is to say, the bankers who have agreed to furnish, for ninety days, all the exchange that may be needed, assume the responsibility of covering that exchange, ninety days hence, either by or, if need be, by exporting gold. In the same way the importers who postpone remittances in payment for their imports virtually take credit, instead of paying cash.

How long the pleasant feeling thus artificially produced will endure remains to be seen. Theoretically, everybody in Wall street understands perfectly well how frightful would be the disaster resulting from the success of the silverite party at the approaching Presidential election, and from the legislation which would surely follow. The country's experience under the reign of depreciated paper money from 1862 to 1879 is still sufficiently fresh in the memories of many to give them an approximate idea of it, and others have before them the teachings of history. The catastrophe which, then, was several years in attaining its full magnitude. would come, with the enactment of a free-silver coinage law, or even the prospect of it, suddealy and overwhelmingly. Yet, because no clouds in the sky of Wall street indicate an approaching tornado, because every one tells his neighbor that the thing is impossible, and because the country is safe from gold exports for the next ninety days, all Wall street, in talk, at least, scouts the idea that there is any danger of free-sliver coinage.

The present condition of affairs recalls in many respects that which prevailed in 1860, just prior to the election of President Lincoln. For months before that election the Northern public was warned by the leading men of the South that Lincoln's success would be followed by a disruption of the Union, and by civil war if that disruption was resisted by force. Among the few Northerners who accepted the warning was the late Samuel J. Tilden, and in his famous letter to Judge William Kent, written a week before the election, he pointed out with calm and unanswerable reasoning precisely the nature of the peril the North was incurring, sadly acknowledging that it was too late to avoid it. His fears were ridiculed at the time, and the North plunged into war with as light a heart as Napoleon the Third plunged into his disastrous conflict with Germany. The North was more fortunate than France was, and came out of its troubles victorious. Its cause, too, was just, and, looking back over all that happened, every patriot now sees that the cost in money, life, and suffering of the preservation of the Union and of the abolition of human slavery, was none too great. Still, if, at the outset, the North had foreseen all the consequences involved in Lincoln's election, it would not have been so tranquil as it was during the summer of 1860. The future was mercifully velled from its eyes, and it underestimated the power against which it was contending, just as Wall street now under estimates the strength of the silver craze, and deludes itself with the idea that it is powerless. It is but natural that men who do business in Wall street, trained as they have been to regard gold as the only true monetary standard. and the faithful performance of contracts as a duty of the first importance, should refuse to believe in the possibility of such a chaos as the free and unlimited coinage of silver would make of the business world. It is to them as if t were proposed to establish a new multiplication table, in which twice two would make, not four but eight, three times three twenty, in-stead of nine, and so on through the other numbors. They cannot conceive how any man in his senses should want to declare a half dollar equal to a dollar, and cheat his creditors by paying them one-half of what is due them. The thing being, in their view, wrong and absurd, they conclude that the vast majority of their fellow citizens will take the same view of it as they do, and they rest easy in the conviction that the gold standard will as surely be maintained in the future as it has been in the past. Unfortunately, the advocates of unlimited

silver coinage will not listen to the voice either of reacon or of morality. They see only that under the gold standard prices of agricultural products are low, and that under the silver standard they would be high. The prospect of being able to sell wheat and cotton so that every bushel of wheat and every pound of cotton will bring twice as much money as it does now, and thus enable debtors to pay their debts with half the labor that is now required for the purpose, blinds them to the clearest demonstration of the loss they propose to inflict upon millions of helpless people throughout the country. Singly, they are reasonably honest, but, as a mass, they are ready, like a riotous mob, to commit a crime from which as isolated individuals they would shrink.

underestimate is the number of voters in the country who are discontented with their lot, exasperated by their failure to acquire wealth. and flercely envious of those who have succeeded in doing it. When Henry George was a candidate for the Mayoraity in this city, in 1886, his only qualification for the office was that he had written a plausible book, false in its statement of facts and sophistical in its reason ing, but which apparently demonstrated the one cause of all poverty to be an unfair exemption from taxation of real property. He was without business talent, without experience in public affairs, and had never shown the least executive ability. Yet 68,000 of the citizens of the city voted for him simply to give expression to the sense of the wrong which they supposed had been done them, and with the crazy idea that his election would give them more of the good things of life than they were sujoring. Men of this stamp are as numerous now as they were it 1888, and they will vote for Bryan now as they voted for George then. Adding to them the unreasoning rank and file of the Democratic party

county and election district by election district. an furnish data for an opinion worth considering. The stereotyped prophecies of professional politicians are as valueless as they are conflicting, and no attention should be paid o them. It is very significant, however, that Tammany Hall has ratified the Chicago nomnations, that the senior Democratic United States Senator from this State, the Hon, David B. Hill, has not yet pronounced against them, and that his junior colleague, the Hon. Edward Murphy, has come out distinctly for them. Mr. Hill, at least is an astute politician, and if he were as certain of the defeat of the silverites, as Wall street is, he would not hesitate to deser their cause. Elsewhere in the country, leading Democratic politicians either advocate the principles of the Chicago platform or are silent.

That a dim consciousness of the peril per vades the general public is indicated by the scantiness of the bids last Tuesday for the city's 31/2 per cent. 20 year tax free gold bonds. It is only a few weeks ago that a large amount of this same class of bonds was taken, at a considerable premium, by dealers who sold them in London at a profit; but on Tuesday, out of nearly \$4,000,000 offered, barely \$1,000,000 were dis posed of, and they brought only a little over par. The explanation is given that most of our wealthy capitalists who buy such bonds were, as usual at this season of the year, absent from this city, but it is insufficient. The principal customers for city bonds are savings banks trust companies, and insurance companies, and that the officers of these institutions are not investing their money now proves that they prefer to keep it where they can command it on short notice. Corroborative of this theory is the fact that while loans on call can be had at 2 per cent, per annum and less, six months' loans are

MATTHEW MARSHALL FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange - Sales and

Runge of Prices on All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Aug. 1, 1896. UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s

Sales. Name. 10000 U S 4s, r, 1907. 10000 U S 4s, c, 1907. 10000 U S 4s, c, 1925. 42000 U S 5s, c, 1988. 20000 U S Cur 6s, 1988. 20000 U S Cur 6s, 1988. 459-49 C Sar 6s, N F. RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

15 Canada Southern 181. 109
10 Canada Southern 2d. 100
18 Con & with av 1st. 114%
x C F 1 F x N be. 102
90 Chi & N F 1st. T K. 39
11 Chie & Elli gni So. 98
15 Coi Coal 5s. 98
16 Coi Coal 5s. 98
16 Coi Coal 5s. 98
17 Coi Coal 5s. 98
18 Coi Coal 5s. 98
18 Coi Coal 5s. 98
19 Coi Coal 5s. 98
10 Coal 5s. 99
11 Coal 5s. 98
12 Coal 5s. the week of \$46,830. Balance of deposits to redeem national bank notes, \$19,688,546, a de-| Solid | ST | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 Se fi Word 1st. T. H.

86 G. Hig & S. A. M. Pos.

8 Housatont Cos.

1 Harlem 1st. c.

15 Hock Vail 6s.

2 from Mt 2d.

10 flock Vail 6s.

2 from Mt 2d.

10 flock Vail 6s.

4 fill Cent 4s, 1453.

1 fill & GT. N.

8 fill N. M.

1 fill & GT. N.

8 fill N. M.

8 fill Lent 4s.

9 fill st.

1 fill & GT. N.

1 fill Se Kan Pac Con. T. R.

8 fill Fill Se.

1 fill Se.

1 fill Cent 4s.

1 fill Se.

1 fill Cent 4s.

1 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. K. & T. of T. Se.

2 fill Mo. & M. & M.

2 fill Mo. & M.

3 fill Mo. & M.

4 fill Mo. & M.

1 fill Mo. & M.

4 fill Mo. & M.

1 fill Mo. & M.

4 fill Mo. & M.

4 fill Mo. & M.

1 fill Mo. & M.

4 fill Mo. & M.

1 fill Mo. & M.

4 fill Mo. & M.

1 fill Mo.

2 fill Mo.

3 fill Mo.

3 fill Mo.

4 fill Mo.

1 fi

BAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.

Another thing, too, which Wall street me

125 Chiega Chas...

27 Chie & Alton...

28 Chie & Alton...

25 Chie & Alton...

25 Chie & N W pf...

26 Chie & N W pf...

27 Chie & N Pf... 100 Hillions Steel.
101 Jowa Central D.
101 Jowa Central D.
101 Jowa Central D.
102 Jowa Central D.
102 Jowa Central D.
103 Jowa Central D.
103 Jowa Central D.
104 John C.
105 John C.
105 John C.
106 John C.
107 John C.
108 John C.
109 John C.
109 John C.
109 John C.
100 John C.
10 84/4 101 114 21/4 17/4 69 61/4 1810 Southern Pacific. 1814 1-16
2440 South Itwy pf. 2016 2118
24003 South Itwy pf. 2016 2118
240 Itola South Itwy pf. 2016 2118
25 Itola O C pf. 58 59
25 Itola O C pf. 58 69
2745 Union Pacific. 66 61
2745 Union Pacific. 66 62 2
21100 U S Rubber pf. 70 70
2000 U S Cordiage. 374 4
2745 U S Cordiage. 374 734
260 U S Cordiage pf. 774 734
260 U S Cordiage pf. 4556 49
262 Wabash. 456 49
262 Wabash. 456 49
263 Wabash. 456 49
263 Wabash. 456 49
263 Wabash. 457 474
26505 Wheeling & L.E. 756 594
26Ex-dividend. Total sales, 986 772 shares. BANK STOCKS.

| BANK BTOCKS. | Commerce | Comme SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Open High Low Clos fiales. Hame, inc. est. est, ing. 188000 Sliver bullion etts. 60% 60% 60% 60% SUNDAY, Aug 2. The Treasury balance at the close of business on Saturday was \$258,158,472, of which \$110,-718,745 was gold. The national bank note circulation outstanding at the close of business on Saturday was \$226,030,042, an increase for

The imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week were \$8,559,662, against \$7,296,107 the previous week and \$9,246, 834 for the curresponding week of last were \$147,341, of which \$121,737 was gold, making total specie imported since Jan. 1, \$20,471, 769. Exports of specie were: Gold, \$117,000, against \$6,102,256 the previous week. The exports of specie since Jan. 1 have been: Gold, \$51,350,536, and silver, \$30,164,826, a total of

The weekly statement of averages of the Clearing House banks shows:

Loans \$474.139.000 \$409.533.000 Dec. \$4.704.000 Deposits. 493.857.290 \$459.533.000 Dec. \$4.704.000 Deposits. 493.857.290 \$459.514.000 Dec. 8344.200 Circulation 14.676.790 14.890.000 inc. 128.400 Leg'l'1'0'rs. 85.007.800 \$127.274.400 Inc. 7.119.000 Specie. 76.231.300 \$45,254.700 Dec. 9.978,600 Rese's, \$141,880,100 \$138 082 100 Dec. \$2.857,000 Refer a... 123,388,550 121,253,500 Dec. 2,085,050 Surplus. \$18,499,550 \$17,728,600 Dec. \$770,950 The surplus a year ago was \$40.917,175, and two years ago \$60,053,700.

Zinancial.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO. HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4, AT 12:30 P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

\$5,000 Forty-second st., Manhattanville and St. Nicolas Avenue Railway Co. Ma mortgage Income

\$5,000 Income and the street Northern R. R. Co. 1st
mortgage a per cent. Bonds, due 1919 (hypothecated), sp. 2000 Bay State Gas Co. 7 per cent. Income Bonds,
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 78 Liberty st.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself? Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COM-PANY 1. Defends at its own expense any suit

brought against a title guaranteed by it. 2. Pays any claim established against the property. 3. Compels an objecting purchaser to com-

in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands. No other system does any of these things. but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne

plete his contract to buy; or, if defeated

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor, 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.

SURPLUS, \$2,000,000.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000.

KHICKERBOCKER TRUST CO TRUST CO 234 5TH AVE., cor. 27th st. - Branch, 60 BROADWAY DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Beposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House. Acts as Executor, Guardian or Administrator of Es-tates, and as Recover. Register. Transfer and Finan-cial Agent for States, Ballroads, and Corporations. cial Agent for States, Enilroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Hond and Mortgage,
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies,
ROBERT MACLAY, President,
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President,
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Ed. Vice-President,
FREDK L. E. DAILOGE, Secretary,
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Assistance,

LOCOMOTIVES.

Richmond Lecomotive and Machine Works, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO TO OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS OWN DESIGNS OR 10 m.
Moderaly requipped shops.
Moderaly requipped shops.
Annual capacity 800 locomotives.
Terms made satisfactory.
Lorrespondence Holisted

JAMES MeGOVERN & CO. STOCK & BOND BROKERS N. Y. Mr. George Lane Benedict has this day, refired from our firm to go into business on his own a febount.

JAMES McGOVERN & CO.

Morigage & Trust Co. Transacts a General Trust Business. Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate. Leans Money on Bond and Mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds. Interest on Deposits Subject to Checks OFFICERS.

Corgo W. Young.

Lather Kuntso.

James Tispaen.

Arthur Turnbull.

Arthur Turnbull.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Dicker, Jr.,

Theodors A. Havemeyer, Luther Kontso.

Charles E. Heodoron, James Timpeon.

Dicker, Jr.,

Discoure R. Havemeyer, Luther Kontso.

Charles E. Heodoron, James Timpeon.

DIRECTURA. William Babcock,
Dumont Clarke,
Dumont Clarke,
Dumont Clarke,
Dumont Clarke,
Dumont Clarke,
William P. Dixon,
David Do vm, Jr.,
Robert A., Grannisa,
Theo, A., Havemeyer,
Charies R., Henderson,
James J., Hill,
Gardiner C. Hubbard,
George W. Young. Guaranty Trust Co. Pormerly New York Guaranty and Indomnity Co. CAPITAL, - - - - \$2,000,000 SURPLUS, - - - - \$2,000,000 ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, PIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check of on certificate.
WALTER G. OARMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Ju., Vice-President. GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 24 Vice-President HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas, and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas, and Sec. Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic C omwell,

Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman,

Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbille William C. Whitney. THE STATE TRUST CO.,

Adrian Irelin. Jr.,

Jame . N. Jarvie.

Augustus D. Julillard.

Richard A. McCurdy.

Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr,

Henry H. Rogers,

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Piscal Agent of Corporations, and as Exce-utor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates, Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds, Taken full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on Deposits. FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.

100 Brondway.

Capital and Surplus, \$1,800,000.

W. L. TRENHOLM, Vice-Presidents. MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary. H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer. H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer. TRUSTEES:

Willie S. Paine,
Henry H. Cook,
Ibenry H. Cook

Continental Trust Company.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS,

OTTO T. FANNARD, WILLIAM ALBXANDER SMITH, 1st Vice Pres's GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice-Pres't and Sec'y HENRY E. DABOLL, Assistant Secretary Designated by the Supreme Court as

Executes all Trusts. TRUST- ES

William Jay,
Afred M. Hoya,
James C. Parrish,
Robert S. Holt,
Girsud Foster,
Coller Harriman Jr.,
William Alexander Smith,
John C. Haveneyer,
W. Seward Webb,
Trenor L. Park.

FORT WORTH AND DENYER CITY RAILWAY

REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that 98 per cent, of the entire issue of the First Nortrage Bonds of this Company has been deposited with the Heorganization Committee subject to the provisions of the Equidolders' Agreement.

The Committee find it necessary in consequence of the almost total loss of this year's crop of cereals along the entire tine to modify the proposed plan of reorganization as follows: Interest of paying one past due 3 per cent coupon in cash, include this coupons with the other four past the compons, which are to be paid in the preferential dudient stock.

Any conday withdraw his tatisfied with this modified the proposed plan of the preferential dudient stock.

Any conday withdraw his tatisfied with this modified round to the proposed plan of the Privat Company within theirs days from July 10th, non-aurenter of his certificate and the payment of \$3.00 per bond for expenses incurred, as presided in the Bondholders' Agreement.

As soon as practicable after the expiration of these time the Receiver will be discharred and the assessed bonds will be returned to the depositors, who will at the ame time receive the stock and interest payment to which under the plan of reorganization they are entitled. are entitled.
A detailed statement of the plan of reorganization as modified has been mailed to all known holders of Trust Company's Certificates of bonds deposited. Copies may be lead on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, or to room the No. 1 Broadway. New York City.

Chairman Reorganization Committee.

PRIVATE WIRE.

An old-established brokerage firm in Boston having two private wires between Boston and New York would lease a part of one and furnish connections in New York, Boston, or intermediate points on reasonable terms, or would be willing to give up one of the wires and share the expense with any reliable house who would furnish them a connection in their Boston and New York offices. Address Box 1,172, Boston, Mass.

Manhattan Trust Co.,

Manhattan Trust Co.,

CAPITAL

NO. 10 WALL STREET

Authorized to set as Executor, Administrator,
Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and its
Alegal Layer of the for our and Transfer

Agent and Streams of Stocks and Honds.

Agent and Honds.

Subject to cheate through New York Clearing-house
JOHN I. WATERBURY President.

John Kean,
Amos T. French, Vice-Presidents.

Chas H. Smith. Secty. W. Pierson Hamilton, Trees.

Thos. L. Greene, Additor,
Directors I. Safe,
August Belmont,
H. W. Caunon,
H. W. Caunon,
H. W. Caunon,
H. J. Chass.

Rudulbi Ellis,
Amos T. French,
John R. Moore,
Rudulbi Ellis,
John N. A. Griswoold,
John I. Waterbury,
R. T. Wilson.

August Belmont & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 28 NASSAU STREET,
Agents and Correspondents of the
Means, ROTHSCHILD,
London, Paris, Frankfort, and Vienna,
Issue letters of Credit for travellers, available in
all parts of the world.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers
to Europe, West Indea, Moxico, and California,
Execute orders for the purchase and sale of 17.